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REPORT NO. 11

NEW WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation

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CI Report No. 11, "New Wilderness Study Areas," supersedes the earlier CI Report No. 9, "Proposed New Wilderness Study Areas," issued in January 1973.

NEW WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation

Introduction

The Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, pioneered the concept of wilderness management on the Nation's public lands in 1924 when it designated a 433,000-acre area in the Gila National Forest in New Mexico to receive protection of its unique wilderness values. This was the first of many such National Forest areas to receive special wilderness protection and management by the Forest Service.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 established a National Wilderness Preservation System . . . "to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness." The original components of this Wilderness System were 54 National Forest areas containing 9.1 million acres which the Forest Service had designated as wilderness, wild or canoe areas.

The Wilderness Act also directed the Forest Service to review for suitability as Wilderness 34 National Forest Primitive Areas, containing another 5.5 million acres. This review of Primitive Areas is considered to be the first order of Wilderness business for the Forest Service. To date, twelve of these Primitive Areas have been reviewed and legislatively designated as Wilderness. Another 11 areas, totaling 1.7 million acres have been reviewed and await action by Congress. The Forest Service is presently conducting reviews on 11 remaining Primitive Areas, 2.4 million acres, and fully expects to have these reviews completed on schedule in 1974. One additional National Forest area that had not previously been identified as a Primitive Area has been legislatively designated as a Wilderness.

Thus, at the present time, there are 67 legislatively established units of the National Wilderness Preservation System totaling 10.7 million acres within the National Forests. This is 97.3 percent of the entire Wilderness System. Another 4.1 million acres of Primitive Areas are currently managed as Wilderness. In addition, there are a number of other National Forest reserved areas where development activity is limited or prohibited. These areas have been designated as Research Natural Areas or Botanical, Archeological, Historical, and Memorial Areas; together, they total over one million acres.

Roadless Areas

In addition to the designated Wilderness and Primitive Areas and other reserved areas, there are many roadless and undeveloped areas in the 187 million-acre National Forest System which might qualify for Wilderness. Public use of National Forests has increased steadily in recent years, especially those uses which have impacts on the natural environment. The Forest Service realized several years ago that it needed to take further steps to identify areas for future wilderness study and to withhold development on these lands until they could be fully studied. Accordingly, the Forest Service has inventoried and reviewed for potential uses all roadless areas 5,000 acres or larger in the National Forest System as well as smaller roadless areas which are contiguous to existing Primitive Areas or Wildernesses. The inventory identified a total of 1,449 such areas in the National Forest System, encompassing 55.9 million acres. With the aid and advice of the public, these areas have been reviewed and evaluated for all possible uses, including potential wilderness use. Primarily, this extensive review sought to:

1. Insure optimum protection and use of the lands and resources of the remaining unroaded and undeveloped areas in the National Forest System through a nationwide analysis of all such areas, rather than a consideration of each area separately at different times;

2. Provide a systematic means of selection of areas with high wilderness potential as New Study Areas;

3. Provide continued recognition of wilderness values, and assure continued management of undeveloped areas to protect their wilderness characteristics until more detailed studies could be completed and a determination reached as to their classification for wilderness or for other purposes;

4. Provide for orderly and meaningful involvement of the public in considering the best use of National Forest roadless and undeveloped areas;

5. Provide a national perspective on the wilderness resource in relation to other National Forest resources.

A result of the review has been the selection of those new National Forest areas that are to be studied for wilderness suitability.

The Review Process

As a part of its review process the Forest Service solicited public comment on roadless areas that might be considered for study. It obtained a substantial amount of useful information which became essential to the study. In general, the public involvement process used mass mailings to key individuals and organizations; talks to civic and private groups; meetings and reports with other agencies; contacts with the radio, television and print media; advisory groups and boards; ad hoc committees; and public meetings. Maps of unroaded and undeveloped areas were made available to facilitate public review of the areas; individual areas were discussed with the public and comment was solicited as to which areas should become new wilderness study areas. A total of over 300 meetings were held which were attended by more than 25,000 people and which stimulated more than 50,000 oral and written comments. This is the most extensive public involvement effort ever undertaken by a government agency.

The apparent relative wilderness value in the 1,449 inventoried roadless areas was the primary criterion considered in the selection of new study areas. Other broad considerations used in selecting areas were: (a) dispersal of the future wilderness system as widely as possible; (b) representation of as many ecosystems as possible; and (c) identification of those roadless areas most likely to have the greatest wilderness value relative to other potential values.

After consideration of all criteria and an analysis of public comment, each Forest Service Region developed a list of proposed areas. These lists were then sent to the Chief of the Forest Service for further analysis and review based on national considerations.

The full inventory of 1,449 roadless areas was again reviewed using all the information available, including public comment. As a result of this review, 235 proposed new study areas were identified. A Draft Environmental Statement on the selection of those areas was filed with the Council on Environmental Quality on January 18, 1973. The public was invited to comment on the Draft Statement before a final selection of new study areas was made.

The Forest Service received approximately 8,00C written expressions of public comment on the Draft Statement in the form of letters, petitions, and coupons. This public response underwent a thorough analysis and evaluation. Each letter or document received was recorded and reviewed.

In the selection of the final list of new study areas, a number of areas were either deleted or added to the list of proposed areas. These additions or deletions were made as a result of public comment, recommendations from legislators or other government agencies, and corrections in data. Four factors were of primary importance in the

"final" decision-making analysis:

1. Public Input - reflected the comments of the public, legislators, or other government agencies regarding new study areas;

2. Quality Index - wilderness quality of roadless areas measured in quantitative terms;

3. Cost/Effectiveness - reflected the value of other resource uses foregone compared to relative wilderness values, as expressed in non-monetary terms;

4. Judgmental - the foregoing factors were used in combination to temper judgment in deciding the selection of new study areas.

The final list of New Wilderness Study Areas identified consists of 274 areas totaling 12,289,000 acres. Included are 46 areas containing 4.4 million acres which had already been officially committed to study by prior Forest Service decisions or Congressional action. Two of the areas on the list are located in the eastern half of the country; another is in Puerto Rico.

The selected New Wilderness Study Areas will be protected from activities which would compromise their wilderness values until administrative study or the legislative process determines their acceptability or unacceptability as classified Wilderness. The selection of study areas at this time does not preclude identification of other areas for wilderness study at a future date. Included in the land use planning process for the remaining inventoried roadless areas is a requirement for filing an Environmental Statement before any activities are taken which would change the wilderness character of those areas.

A final Environmental Statement on New Wilderness Study Areas was filed with the President's Council on Environmental Quality in October 1973.

Following is the list of New Wilderness Study Areas.

LIST OF NEW WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

(NOTE: AREAS OF LESS THAN 5,000 ACRES ARE CONTIGUOUS TO ESTABLISHED WILDERNESS, PRIMITIVE OR NEW STUDY AREAS)

STATE	IDENT. AREA - REGION	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
Alaska	5 - 10	Chugach	Nellie Juan	704,000
	1 - 10	North Tongass	Petersburg Creek Area	24,000
	4 - 10	North Tongass	Tracy Arm Fords Terror	902,000
	6 - 10	North Tongass	Russell Fiord	227,000
	2 - 10	South Tongass	King Salmon Cape Areas	120,000
	7 - 10	South Tongass	Granite Fiords	590,000
Arizona	22 - 3	Coconino	Secret Mountain Red Rock	30,743
	25 - 3	Coconino	Fossil Creek Headwaters	11,720
	27 - 3	Coconino	Wet Beaver Creek	8,794
	29 - 3	Coronado	Portal Peak	16,000
	30 - 3	Coronado	Jones Ridge	3,500
	31 - 3	Coronado	Erickson	9,000
	32 - 3	Coronado	Black Rock	14,100
	39 - 3	Coronado	Tumacacori	39,600
	50 - 3	Kaibab	Kanab Creek	71,000
	52 - 3	Kaibab	Saddle Mountain	8,400
	61 - 3	Prescott	Granite Mountain	5,500
	61A - 3	Prescott	Castle Creek	15,000
	72 - 3	Tonto	Verde	31,840
	73 - 3	Tonto	Hells Gate	32,840
	74 - 3	Tonto	Sierra Ancha	1,500
	75 - 3	Tonto	Salome	14,900
	76 - 3	Tonto	Alder Creek	30,500
	78 - 3	Tonto	Goldfield	11,300
	78A - 3	Tonto	Lime Creek	21,800
	78B - 3	Tonto	Superstition Additions	20,500

STATE	REGION & AREA IDENT	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
California	108 - 5	Angeles	Sheep Mountain	31,680
	109 - 5	Angeles	Cucamonga	3,500
	69 - 5	Inyo	San Joaquin	5,500
	80 - 5	Inyo	Paiute	62,260
	1/ 73 - 5	Inyo	White Mountains	101,360
	81 - 5	Inyo/Sequoia	Upper Kern Inyo	130,625
	8 - 5	Klamath	Johnson	4,400
	13 - 5	Klamath	Snoozer	20,000
	14 - 5	Klamath	Shackleford	4,440
	15 - 5	Klamath	Etna	6,170
	17 - 5	Klamath	Portuguese	28,216
	121 - 5	Klamath/Six River/ Shasta Trinity	Salmon Trinity Alps Pa Addition	204,643
	65 - 5	Eldorado/Stanislaus	Mokelumne	9,818
	97 - 5	Los Padres	Madulce	32,000
	122 - 5	Sequoia/Sierra	High Sierra Pa Addition	24,365
	23 - 5	Shasta-Trinity	Mt. Shasta	24,740
	23A - 5	Shasta-Trinity	Mt. Shasta NR	21,280
	68 - 5	Sierra	N. Fork San Joaquin	39,980
	66 - 5	Stanislaus	Carson Iceberg	80,205
	60 - 5	Tahoe	N. Fork American	45,000
	393 - 4	Toiyabe	Carson Iceberg	53,820
	394 - 4	Toiyabe	Hoover Wilderness Extension	56,908
Florida	2 - 8	Florida	Bradwell Bay	22,000

1/ Also in Nevada

STATE	IDENT. AREA REGION	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
Colorado	AA - 2	Arapaho	Indian Peaks	41,031
	AB - 2	Arapaho	Bear Creek	25,200
	AC - 2	Arapaho	Upper Chicago Creek	10,200
	UA - 2	Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre	88,790
	UB - 2	Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre	Mt. Sneffels	18,400
	UC - 2	Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre	Woods Lake	800
	G1 - 2	Gunnison	Crystal Creek	77,690
	GB - 2	Gunnison	La Garita	47,300
	GC - 2	Gunnison	Cannibal Plateau	28,500
	GD1 - 2	Gunnison	Chochetopa Creek	3,400
	GK - 2	Gunnison	Grizzly Collegiate Peaks	41,430
	GN1 - 2	Gunnison	Maroon Bells Snowmass	10,700
	GQ - 2	Gunnison	Whetstone Creek	13,500
	GS - 2	Gunnison	Beaver Castle	32,500
	GSI - 2	Gunnison	Beaver Castle	11,600
	GT - 2	Gunnison	W. Elk	105,650
	GT1 - 2	Gunnison	W. Elk	74,600
	GU - 2	Gunnison	Ruby Anthacite	70,500
	PA - 2	Pike	Abyss Lake	24,160
	PB - 2	Pike	Lost Creek	78,480
	RE - 2	Rio Grande	Chama S. San Juan	116,844
	RF - 2	Rio Grande	Sangre De Cristo	71,107
	RH1 - 2	Rio Grande	Snow Mesa Bristol Head	12,160
	RI - 2	Rio Grande	Zapata	30,080
	CA - 2	Roosevelt	Montgomery Pass	2,400
	CB - 2	Roosevelt	East Rawah	18,000
	CC - 2	Roosevelt	Shipman Park	9,700
	CF1 - 2	Roosevelt	Indian Peaks	30,000
	CK - 2	Roosevelt	Commanche - Big So.	47,000
	CL - 2	Roosevelt	Neota - Flattops	8,000
	DA - 2	Routt	Davis Peak	78,400
	DA1 - 2	Routt	Davis Peak	16,100
	DB - 2	Routt	Mad Creek	29,000
	DB1 - 2	Routt	Mad Creek	44,300
	DR - 2	Routt	Rainbow Lakes	4,000
	DR1 - 2	Routt	Rainbow Lakes	3,000
	DU - 2	Routt	Never Summer	9,728

STATE	IDENT. AREA REGION	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
Colorado (Cont'd)	SB - 2	San Isabel	Mt. Massive	19,300
	SD - 2	San Isabel	Collegiate	70,000
	SJ1 - 2	San Isabel	Electric Peak	14,600
	SK - 2	San Isabel	Colony	24,640
	SO - 2	San Isabel	Greenhorn Mountain	33,000
	SP - 2	San Isabel	Spanish Peaks	32,000
	EA - 2	San Juan	V - Rock	13,210
	EC - 2	San Juan	Blanco River Divide	39,000
	EE - 2	San Juan	Sand Creek	29,600
	EP - 2	San Juan	Lizard Head	13,800
	WI - 2	White River	Main Elk	28,800
	WJ - 2	White River	Canyon Creek	30,700
	WV - 2	White River	Maroon Bells Snowmass West	52,650
	WW - 2	White River	Maroon Bells Snowmass East	24,315
	WX - 2	White River	Chair Mountain	8,300

STATE	IDENT. AREA - REGION	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
Idaho	4 - 1	Bitterroot	Little Clearwater River	66,600
	5 - 1	Bitterroot	Hells Half Acre	71,700
	26A - 4	Boise	Gold Fork	3,820
	28A - 4	Boise	Blue Bunch Mountain	3,820
	32 - 4	Boise	Ten Mile Creek	67,000
	33 - 4	Boise	Wolf Mountain	39,730
1/	96 - 4	Cache	Mt. Naomi	10,000
	111 - 4	Challis	Borah Peak	120,000
	112 - 4	Challis	Soldier Lakes	30,000
	113 - 4	Challis/Sawtooth	Pioneer Mtns	73,000
	114 - 4	Challis/Sawtooth	White Clouds	220,000
	115 - 4	Challis	Hanson Lakes	16,000
2/	29 - 1	Clearwater	Hoodoo	82,055
3/	8 - 1	Colville/Kaniksu	Salmo Priest	4,300
2/	28 - 1	Kaniksu	Scotchman Peak	9,400
	253 - 4	Payette	Patrick Butte Lava Ridge	59,240
	254 - 4	Payette	Payette Lakes Lick Creek North	53,325
	255 - 4	Payette	Lake Fork Lick Creek South	85,000
	256 - 4	Payette	Pinnacle Peak	41,800
	259 - 4	Payette	Hells Canyon Seven Devils North	28,400
	432 - 4	Payette	Porphyry	45,000
	231 - 1	Nezperce	Upper Bargamin	28,800
	232 - 1	Nezperce	Middle Bargamin	12,800
	233 - 1	Nezperce	Upper Mallard Creek	27,000
	290 - 1	Nezperce	Hells Canyon Seven Devils	36,000
	282 - 4	Salmon	Clear Creek Garden Creek	43,264
	431 - 4	Salmon/Challis	Big Horn-Wood Tick-Falcon Berry-Sheep Mountain	142,960

1/ Also in Utah
2/ Also in Montana
3/ Also in Washington

STATE	IDENT. AREA	REGION	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
Idaho (Cont'd)	284	- 4	Salmon	Upper Big Deer Creek Area	9,540
	314	- 4	Sawtooth	Boulder Mountain	55,000
	315	- 4	Sawtooth	Smokey Mountains	30,860
	4/ 336	- 4	Targhee	Palisades Back Country	54,835
	351	- 4	Targhee	Lion Head Wilderness Candidate	13,900
	357	- 4	Targhee	Italian Peaks Wilderness Candidate	42,500

4/ Also in Wyoming

STATE	IDENT. AREA	REGION	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
Montana	1	- 1	Beaverhead	West Big Hole	38,369
	2	- 1	Beaverhead	Italian Peak	9,800
	3	- 1	Beaverhead	West Pintlar	1,800
	31	- 1	Beaverhead	Barb Mountain	52,000
	40	- 1	Beaverhead	Maurice Mountain	36,625
	264	- 1	Custer/Gallatin	Lake Plateau	77,365
	265	- 1	Custer	Fishtail Plateau	24,175
	266	- 1	Custer	Saddleback Mountain	11,306
	267	- 1	Custer	Redlodge Creek Hell Roaring	42,002
	268	- 1	Custer	Shelf Lake	711
	271	- 1	Custer	Goose Lake	500
	9	- 1	Deerlodge	Flint Range	35,268
	10	- 1	Deerlodge/Beaverhead	Middle Mountain Tobacco Roots	5,820
	11	- 1	Flathead	Middle Fork Continental Divide	302,700
	13	- 1	Flathead	Swan Bunker	60,000
	15	- 1	Flathead/Kootenai	Tuchuck	20,640
	16	- 1	Flathead/Kootenai	Thompson Seton	24,200
	17	- 1	Gallatin/Beaverhead	Hilgard	79,000
	19	- 1	Gallatin	Hyalite	22,268
	20	- 1	Gallatin	North Absaroka	221,044
	21	- 1	Gallatin	Lionhead	18,000
	261	- 1	Gallatin	Hell Roaring Buffalo Fork	71,606
	262	- 1	Gallatin/Custer	Abundance Wolverine LostCreek	20,832
	263	- 1	Gallatin	Mt. Zimmer	600
	269	- 1	Gallatin	Rock Island Lake	950
	270	- 1	Gallatin	Broadwater River	213
	23	- 1	Helena	Arrasta Stonewall	9,400
	25	- 1	Helena	Gates of the Mountain	6,000
1/	28	- 1	Kaniksu/Kootenai	Scotchman Peak	27,620
	12	- 1	Lewis & Clark	Rocky Mtn Face Continental Divide	62,100
	22	- 1	Lewis & Clark/Helena	Silver King Falls Creek	29,700
	26	- 1	Lewis & Clark	Renshaw Mountain	26,100
	27	- 1	Lewis & Clark	Deep Creek	28,900
	14	- 1	Lolo	Grizzly Basin	5,500
1/	29	- 1	Lolo	Hoodoo	75,484
	215	- 1	Lolo	West Side Swan Monture	102,991

1/ Also in Idaho

STATE	IDENT. AREA REGION	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
Nevada	224 - 4	Humboldt	Camp Creek-Goat Creek	22,400
	233 - 4	Humboldt	Mt. Moriah	32,000
	234 - 4	Humboldt	South Snake	22,400
	1/ 73 - 5	Inyo	White Mountains	10,640
	398 - 4	Toiyabe	Arc Dome	41,011
	225 - 4	Wasatch	Fox Creek Peak	880
	227 - 4	Wasatch	Ruby Mountains	55,180
New Mexico	1 - 3	Apache	Aspen Mountain	17,600
	4 - 3	Carson	Latir Peak	18,600
	5 - 3	Carson	Columbine Hondo	34,600
	6 - 3	Carson	South Fork	9,400
	9 - 3	Carson	Jicarita Creek	10,440
	10 - 3	Carson	Cruces Basin	17,600
	11 - 3	Carson	Sierra Negra	8,300
	12 - 3	Carson	Canjilon Mountain	5,000
	15 - 3	Cibola	Guadalupe	6,320
	16 - 3	Cibola	Apache Kid	61,400
	18 - 3	Cibola	Ryan Hill	28,000
	19 - 3	Cibola	Manzano	27,000
	45 - 3	Gila	Frisco	14,246
	49B- 3	Gila	Addition Gila Wild Primitive Areas	16,493
	49C- 3	Gila	Contiguous Gila Wild Prim Areas	19,000
	56 - 3	Lincoln	Capitan Mountain	29,600
	59 - 3	Lincoln	Southern Guadalupe Mountains	19,800
	60 - 3	Lincoln	White Mountains Wilderness Additions	12,880
	62 - 3	Santa Fe	San Pedro Park Addition	5,500
	63 - 3	Santa Fe	North Fork Lake	1,420
	64 - 3	Santa Fe	Bear Creek	4,550
	65 - 3	Santa Fe	Santa Fe River	7,545
	66 - 3	Santa Fe	Parito Basin	33,700
	68 - 3	Santa Fe	Macho Canyon	18,000

1/ Also in California

STATE	IDENT. AREA	REGION	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
North Carolina	1	- 8	North Carolina	Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	14,935
Oregon	48	- 6	Deschutes	Diamond Peak	8,000
	57	- 6	Deschutes/Willamette	Mt. Washington	5,230
	59	- 6	Deschutes/Willamette	Three Sisters	28,090
	50	- 6	Fremont	Gearhart Mountain	360
	58	- 6	Malheur	Strawberry Mountain	17,800
	55	- 6	Mt. Hood	Mt. Hood	15,500
	604	- 6	Mt. Hood	Zigzag Mountain	17,990
	46	- 6	Rogue River/Winema	Sky Lakes	107,900
	53	- 6	Siskiyou	Kalmiopsis	17,400
	43	- 6	Siuslaw	Cummins Creek	6,100
	G10	- 6	Wallowa-Whitman	Lower Minam	32,000
	56	- 6	Willamette	Mt. Jefferson	5,650
Puerto Rico	1	- 57	Carribean	El Cacique	8,488

STATE	IDENT. AREA - REGION	FOREST	AREA NAME	GROSS ACRES
Utah	6 - 4	Ashley	Weyman Park	30,000
	164 - 4	Dixie	Pine Valley Mountain	41,134
	169 - 4	Dixie	Ashdown Gorge	8,590
	200 - 4	Fishlake	Tushar Mountain	36,280
	201 - 4	Fishlake	Thousand Lake Mountain	32,000
	202 - 4	Fishlake	Fisk Lake Mountain	18,560
	246 - 4	Manti-LaSal	Dark Canyon Woodenshoe Canyon	60,000
	1/ 96 - 4	Wasatch	Mt. Naomi	42,800
	410 - 4	Wasatch/Uinta	Lone Peak	27,881
	420 - 4	Wasatch	Stanisbury	42,560
	421 - 4	Wasatch	Kabell Lake	16,160
Washington	1/ 8 - 1	Colville/Kaniksu	Salmo Priest	21,600
	54 - 6	Gifford Pinchot	Mt. Adams	18,100
	303 - 6	Gifford Pinchot	Mt. Margaret	13,300
	314 - 6	Gifford Pinchot	Park Addition	5,600
	315 - 6	Gifford Pinchot	Tatoosh	5,900
	316 - 6	Gifford Pinchot	Cortright	2,200
	318 - 6	Gifford Pinchot	Limited	10,700
	51 - 6	Mt. Baker/Wenatchee	Glacier Peak	45,570
	511 - 6	Mt. Baker	Monte Cristo	54,350
	513 - 6	Mt. Baker	Boulder River	40,400
	44 - 6	Olympic	Mildred Lakes	14,041
	45 - 6	Olympic	Quilcene	43,000
	47 - 6	Olympic	The Brothers	13,229
	41 - 6	Snoqualmie/Wenatchee	Alpine Lakes	267,000
	42 - 6	Snoqualmie/Gifford Pinchot	Cougar Lakes	135,650
	52 - 6	Snoqualmie/Gifford Pinchot	Goat Rocks	7,960

1/ Also in Idaho

STATE	IDENT. AREA REGION	FOREST	NAME	GROSS ACRES
Washington (Cont'd)	DO1 - 6	Snoqualmie	Grizzly Peak	55,900
	DO4 - 6	Snoqualmie	Mt. Index	18,890
	DO5 - 6	Snoqualmie	Miller River	38,000
	DO6 - 6	Snoqualmie	Monte Cristo	22,740
	DO7 - 6	Snoqualmie	Lake Dorothy	6,040
	DO8 - 6	Snoqualmie	Mt. Thompson Rampart	2,850
	D12 - 6	Snoqualmie	Little Bald Mountain	21,400
	HO6 - 6	Wenatchee	Lake Wenatchee	88,600
	HO8 - 6	Wenatchee	Kitan	69,100
Wyoming	BD - 2	Big Horn	Cloud Peak Contiguous	62,200
	BH - 2	Big Horn	Rock Creek	34,090
	BI - 2	Big Horn	Piney Creek	17,200
	BJ - 2	Big Horn	Little Goose	34,960
	BK - 2	Big Horn	Twin Lake Coney Lake	3,660
	43 - 4	Bridger	Sweetwater Mid Slope	11,340
	49 - 4	Bridger	Silver Creek Toboggan Lakes	10,060
	53 - 4	Bridger	Snake Lake	3,400
	75 - 4	Bridger	Southern Wyoming Range	72,000
	44 - 4	Cache	Sweetwater Needles	12,160
	MA1 - 2	Medicine Bow	Sheep Mountain	13,900
	MB - 2	Medicine Bow	Snowy Range	17,805
	MP1 - 2	Medicine Bow	Laramie Peak	10,420
	LA - 2	Shoshone	Beartooth	39,780
	LB - 2	Shoshone	Reef	14,000
	LI - 2	Shoshone	Trout Creek	27,000
	LJ - 2	Shoshone	Wapiti Valley North	19,480
	LK - 2	Shoshone	Wapiti Valley East	480
	LL - 2	Shoshone	Sleeping Giant	5,160
	LM - 2	Shoshone	Wapiti Valley South	40,000

STATE	IDENT. AREA REGION	FOREST	NAME	GROSS ACRES
Wyoming (Cont'd)	LN - 2	Shoshone	South Fork	7,300
	LN1 - 2	Shoshone	South Fork	75,700
	LP - 2	Shoshone	Francs Peak	55,700
	LW - 2	Shoshone	Dunoir	15,200
	LY - 2	Shoshone	Middle Fork	74,360
	1/ 336 - 4	Targhee	Palisades Back Country	74,675
	343 - 4	Targhee	West Slope Tetons Wilderness Candidate	167,275
	363 - 4	Teton	Teton Corridor	28,156
	382 - 4	Teton	Gros Ventre	145,500

1/ Also in Idaho

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Why is the Forest Service reviewing its undeveloped areas for study as potential Wilderness?

A. This is the logical next step in the Forest Service contribution toward formation of an optimum wilderness system. The basic system was established in 1964 when passage of the National Wilderness Preservation Act blanketed in all of what were then National Forest Wilderness and Wild Areas. The Forest Service is now engaged in the study of Primitive Areas in the National Forests for possible recommendation of wilderness status to the President and Congress. The review is on schedule and is expected to be finished by the end of 1974, as Congress directed. In anticipation of meeting this deadline, the Forest Service moved toward rounding out the system with a 1967 directive from the Chief calling for the selection of new study areas as part of the continuing multiple use planning and management of all National Forest System lands. He then directed Regional Foresters to recommend additional roadless areas from this inventory for study after the Primitive Area studies are completed. The order was given additional impetus because of the realization that wilderness resource could be lost with certain kinds of development. By identifying areas early, they would be assured of protection until studies could be conducted on them.

Q. What is the Forest Service view regarding the need for wilderness?

A. The Forest Service believes that wilderness is a priceless part of our American heritage which should be preserved for future generations, both for scientific and spiritual values. It was Forest Service men, such as Arthur Carhart, Aldo Leopold, and Robert Marshall, who were the first to realize the value of the wilderness and campaign for its maintenance in the natural resource storehouse.

Long before there was any public outcry for a wilderness system, the Forest Service had developed a concept of wilderness management and begun administratively to designate portions of the National Forest System for this purpose. The first such wilderness was established in the Gila National Forest of New Mexico in 1924. Finally, when the National Wilderness Preservation System was established in 1964, all its initial components were in the National Forests.

The Forest Service does not believe that all public forests should be wilderness. There is a great need for the products which public forest lands can and must provide. The Forest Service objective is to provide an optimum mixture of wilderness and other resources.

Q. Under what authority has the Forest Service conducted the Roadless Area Review?

A. National Forest lands are managed by the Forest Service under the Organic Administration Act of 1897, the Weeks Act of 1911, and the Multiple Use - Sustained Yield Act of 1960. The Roadless Area Review was conducted as part of Forest Service management of the National Forest System as authorized by these Acts.

Q. What are factors that make some roadless areas suitable for Wilderness study and others not?

A. Criteria for selection of candidate wilderness include such obvious characteristics as scenic quality, size, isolation, variety of potential wilderness experience and activities.

Other factors of particular value in choosing proposed areas for this review included dispersal of areas throughout the National Forest System; selection of areas containing wilderness values over and above value of foregone opportunities to produce other goods and services for society; location of areas accessible to population centers; selection of areas representing a variety of ecosystems.

Q. What influence did public comment have on the selection of new study areas

A. At every stage of the selection process, from local to national level, public expressions of opinion were important deciding considerations in picking the areas for study. On the local level, public comment was actively sought to help make the initial selection of proposed areas. From public meetings, letters, advice from civic organizations, public agencies or advisory groups, the local Forest Supervisor identified public sentiment for designation or management of an area. He used this information to make his recommendations to the Regional Forester. The Regional Forester, in turn, considered these expressions of local comment as well as those received at the regional level to make his recommendation to the Forest Service Chief in Washington. Public comment on the list of 235 Proposed New Study Areas announced on January 18, 1973, requested additional areas and the list was expanded.

Q. Why are there so few proposed study areas East of the 100th Meridian?

A. Of the 187 million acres within the National Forest System, 87 percent are in the Western United States and 13 percent are in the East. Most of the eastern National Forests were acquired well after the initial establishment of the Forest Reserves from the Public Domain and were logged over or developed in other ways. The Wilderness Act defines Wilderness "as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor and does not remain." This is further defined to mean "an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influences, without permanent improvements or human habitation, and which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions." There are few National Forest areas in the East which can meet this definition; two areas in the East, plus one in Puerto Rico were found which apparently do qualify as New Study Areas.

Q. What will be the social, economic and ecological impacts of the selection of New Study Areas?

A. The selection of New Study Areas may generate social and economic impacts of major significance, but not ecological impacts. The selected areas, during the interim period of study, will be managed strictly to maintain their present characteristics. Ecological impacts will be negligible during the study period, but secondary economic and social impacts could be considerable as discussed in the Environmental Statement. The environmental, economic, and social impacts of land use alternatives for each area will be further evaluated when each area is studied in depth, and a separate environmental statement will be issued before any action is taken.

Q. What would be the effect on the National Forests allowable harvest if all 1,449 Roadless Areas were selected as New Study Areas?

A. Under the law, all National Forest resources including timber must be managed on the basis of sustained-yield. Allowable harvest roles for each National Forest are calculated on the assumption of a planned, orderly development of the commercial forest lands in the timber growing bases. Areas which are to be studied for possible classification are removed from the timber growing base and placed in a deferred status. This is essential since the orderly development contemplated in the allowable harvest calculations is precluded. If all inventoried Roadless Areas were to be designated as New Study Areas, there would be an immediate reduction in the allowable harvest for the National Forests of 2.3 billion board feet or about 17 percent.

Q. How can the public be assured that the non-selected roadless areas will be given additional consideration for selection as New Study Areas?

A. The Chief of the Forest Service has declared that the Forest Service will file environmental statements under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) covering all inventoried roadless areas before taking any action which would change their wilderness character and prevent further consideration of an area for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Thus until an environmental statement is filed covering a particular area, no activities such as harvesting timber or building roads will occur.

Q. Will water quality deteriorate on roadless areas not selected as New Study Areas?

A. The Forest Service has cooperated with Federal and State water pollution agencies to meet the Nation's water management objectives. The Forest Service has a strong watershed management program, and water quality management is made a part of all activities under the multiple use principle. Water quality will be protected under all existing laws, regulation standards, and policies. The present proposal will not affect water quality to any significant degree.

Q. When will the studies begin on the selected areas?

A. Some of the studies will be started as soon as funds and manpower are available to conduct them, but the first order of business is the completion of Primitive Area Reviews, now under way. The schedule set by Congress through the Wilderness Preservation Act must be met first. Then the Forest Service can go on to consider the possibilities of adding to the System.

Q. How can more specific information be obtained on a particular roadless area?

A. More information on a roadless area may be obtained from the Regional Forester or Forest Supervisor administering the area. A list of all Regional and National Forest Offices and their addresses, FS-13, "Field Offices of the Forest Service," is available from Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250.

Q. Where may the Final Environmental Statement be obtained?

A. Personal copies can be ordered from:

National Technical Information Service
Department of Commerce
Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22151

Those who wish to review a copy may do so at the following Forest Service Offices:

District Ranger
Forest Supervisor
Regional Forester
Chief